PCT WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6 :
C07D 471/04, 487/04, A61K 31/435 // (C07D 471/04, 221:00, 209:00) (C07D 487/04, 239:00, 209:00)

A1

(11) International Publication Number: **WO 99/51599**

(43) International Publication Date: 14 October 1999 (14.10.99)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/US99/07253

(22) International Filing Date: 1 April 1999 (01.04.99)

(30) Priority Data:
60/080,434 2 April 1998 (02.04.98) US

(71) Applicant *(for all designated States except US)*: NEUROGEN CORPORATION [US/US]; 35 Northeast Industrial Road, Branford, CT 06405 (US).

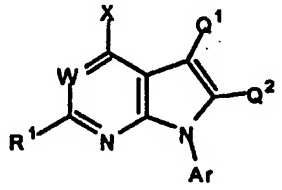
(72) Inventors; and
(75) Inventors/Applicants *(for US only)*: GE, Ping [CN/US]; 74 Montoya Drive, Branford, CT 06405 (US). HORVATH, Raymond, F. [US/US]; 239–B Twin Lakes Road, North Branford, CT 06471 (US). DE LOMBAERT, Stephane [US/US]; 37 Concord Drive, Madison, CT 06443 (US).

(74) Agent: SARUSSI, Steven, J.; McDonnell Boehnen Hulbert & Berghoff, Suite 3200, 300 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606 (US).

(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published
With international search report.
Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

(54) Title: AMINOALKYL SUBSTITUTED PYRROLO[2,3–B]PYRIDINE AND PYRROLO[2,3–D]PYRIMIDINE DERIVATIVES: MODULATORS OF CRF1 RECEPTORS



(I)

(57) Abstract

Disclosed are compounds of formula (I), wherein Ar, Q^1, Q^2, R^1, W and X are substituents as defined herein, which compounds are water–soluble CRF_1 receptor antagonists, and are therefore useful for the treatment of psychiatric disorders and neurological diseases, including major depression, anxiety–related disorders, post–traumatic stress disorder, supranuclear palsy and feeding disorders, as well as treatment of immunological, cardiovascular or heart–related diseases and colonic hypersensitivity associated with psychopathological disturbance and stress.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	**ES**	Spain	**LS**	Lesotho	**SI**	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	**FI**	Finland	**LT**	Lithuania	**SK**	Slovakia
AT	Austria	**FR**	France	**LU**	Luxembourg	**SN**	Senegal
AU	Australia	**GA**	Gabon	**LV**	Latvia	**SZ**	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	**GB**	United Kingdom	**MC**	Monaco	**TD**	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	**GE**	Georgia	**MD**	Republic of Moldova	**TG**	Togo
BB	Barbados	**GH**	Ghana	**MG**	Madagascar	**TJ**	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	**GN**	Guinea	**MK**	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	**TM**	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	**GR**	Greece			**TR**	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	**HU**	Hungary	**ML**	Mali	**TT**	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	**IE**	Ireland	**MN**	Mongolia	**UA**	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	**IL**	Israel	**MR**	Mauritania	**UG**	Uganda
BY	Belarus	**IS**	Iceland	**MW**	Malawi	**US**	United States of America
CA	Canada	**IT**	Italy	**MX**	Mexico	**UZ**	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	**JP**	Japan	**NE**	Niger	**VN**	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	**KE**	Kenya	**NL**	Netherlands	**YU**	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	**KG**	Kyrgyzstan	**NO**	Norway	**ZW**	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	**KP**	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	**NZ**	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon			**PL**	Poland		
CN	China	**KR**	Republic of Korea	**PT**	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	**KZ**	Kazakstan	**RO**	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	**LC**	Saint Lucia	**RU**	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	**LI**	Liechtenstein	**SD**	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	**LK**	Sri Lanka	**SE**	Sweden		
EE	Estonia	**LR**	Liberia	**SG**	Singapore		

Aminoalkyl Substituted Pyrrolo[3,2-e]pyridine and Pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyrimidine Derivatives: Modulators of CRF_1 Receptors

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to aminoalkyl substituted pyrrolo[3,2-e]pyridine and pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyrimidine derivatives, pharmaceutical compositions containing such compounds, and their use for the treatment of psychiatric disorders and neurological diseases, including major depression, anxiety-related disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, supranuclear palsy and feeding disorders, as well as treatment of immunological, cardiovascular or heart-related diseases and colonic hypersensitivity associated with psychopathological disturbance and stress.

Description of the Related Art

Corticotropin releasing factor (herein referred to as CRF), a 41 amino acid peptide, is the primary physiological regulator of proopiomelanocortin (POMC) derived peptide secretion from the anterior pituitary gland [J. Rivier et al., *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. (USA)* 80:4851 (1983); W. Vale et *al.*, *Science* 213:1394 (1981)]. In addition to its endocrine role at the pituitary gland, immunohistochemical localization of CRF has demonstrated that the hormone has a broad extrahypothalamic distribution in the central nervous system and produces a wide

spectrum of autonomic, electrophysiological and behavioral effects consistent with a neurotransmitter or neuromodulator role in brain [W. Vale et al., *Rec. Prog. Horm. Res.* 39:245 (1983); G.F. Koob, *Persp. Behav. Med.* 2:39 (1985); E.B. De Souza et al., *J. Neurosci.* 5:3189 (1985)]. There is also evidence that CRF plays a significant role in integrating the response of the immune system to physiological, psychological, and immunological stressors [J.E. Blalock, *Physiological Reviews* 69:1 (1989); J.E. Morley, *Life Sci.* 41:527 (1987)].

Clinical data provide evidence that CRF has a role in psychiatric disorders and neurological diseases including depression, anxiety-related disorders and feeding disorders. A role for CRF has also been postulated in the etiology and pathophysiology of Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, progressive supranuclear palsy and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis as they relate to the dysfunction of CRF neurons in the central nervous system [for review see E.B. De Souza, *Hosp. Practice* 23:59 (1988)].

In affective disorder, or major depression, the concentration of CRF is significantly increased in the cerebral spinal fluid (CSF) of drug-free individuals [C.B. Nemeroff et al., *Science* 226:1342 (1984); C.M. Banki et al., *Am. J. Psychiatry* 144:873 (1987); R.D. France et al., *Biol. Psychiatry* 28:86 (1988); M. Arato et al., *Biol Psychiatry* 25:355 (1989). Furthermore, the density of CRF receptors is

significantly decreased in the frontal cortex of suicide victims, consistent with a hypersecretion of CRF [C.B. Nemeroff et al., *Arch. Gen. Psychiatry* 45:577 (**1988**)]. In addition, there is a blunted adrenocorticotropin (ACTH) response to CRF (i.v. administered) observed in depressed patients [P.W. Gold et al., *Am J. Psychiatry* 141:619 (**1984**); F. Holsboer et al., *Psychoneuroendocrinology* 9:147(**1984**); P.W. Gold et al., *New Eng. J. Med.* 314:1129 (**1986**)]. Preclinical studies in rats and non-human primates provide additional support for the hypothesis that hypersecretion of CRF may be involved in the symptoms seen in human depression [R.M. Sapolsky, *Arch. Gen. Psychiatry* 46:1047 (**1989**)]. There is preliminary evidence that tricyclic antidepressants can alter CRF levels and thus modulate the numbers of CRF receptors in brain [Grigoriadis et al., *Neuropsychopharmacology* 2:53 (**1989**)].

There has also been a role postulated for CRF in the etiology of anxiety-related disorders. CRF produces anxiogenic effects in animals and interactions between benzodiazepine / non-benzodiazepine anxiolytics and CRF have been demonstrated in a variety of behavioral anxiety models [D.R. Britton et al., *Life Sci.* 31:363 (**1982**); C.W. Berridge and A.J. Dunn *Regul. Peptides* 16:83 (**1986**)]. Preliminary studies using the putative CRF receptor antagonist α-helical ovine CRF (9-41) in a variety of behavioral paradigms demonstrate that the antagonist produces "anxiolytic-like" effects that are qualitatively

similar to the benzodiazepines [C.W Berridge and A.J. Dunn *Horm. Behav.* 21:393 (1987), *Brain Research Reviews* 15:71 (1990)]. Neurochemical, endocrine and receptor binding studies have all demonstrated interactions between CRF and benzodiazepine anxiolytics providing further evidence for the involvement of CRF in these disorders. Chlordiazepoxide attenuates the "anxiogenic" effects of CRF in both the conflict test [K.T. Britton et al., *Psychopharmacology* 86:170 (1985); K.T. Britton et al., *Psychopharmacology* 94:306 (1988)] and in the acoustic startle test [N.R. Swerdlow et al., *Psychopharmacology* 88:147 (1986)] in rats. The benzodiazepine receptor antagonist (Ro 15-1788), which was without behavioral activity alone in the operant conflict test, reversed the effects of CRF in a dose-dependent manner while the benzodiazepine inverse agonist (FG 7142) enhanced the actions of CRF [K.T. Britton et al., *Psychopharmacology* 94:306 (1988)].

It has been further postulated that CRF has a role in immunological, cardiovascular or heart-related diseases such as hypertension, tachycardia and congestive heart failure, stroke and osteoporosis. CRF has also been implicated in premature birth, psychosocial dwarfism, stress-induced fever, ulcer, diarrhea, post-operative ileus and colonic hypersensitivity associated with psychopathological disturbance and stress.

The mechanisms and sites of action through which the standard anxiolytics and antidepressants produce their

therapeutic effects remain to be elucidated. It has been hypothesized however, that they are involved in the suppression of the CRF hypersecretion that is observed in these disorders. Of particular interest is that preliminary studies examining the effects of a CRF receptor antagonist (α-helical CRF $_{9-41}$) in a variety of behavioral paradigms have demonstrated that the CRF antagonist produces "anxiolytic-like" effects qualitatively similar to the benzodiazepines [for review see G.F. Koob and K.T. Britton, In: *Corticotropin-Releasing Factor: Basic and Clinical Studies of a Neuropeptide*, E. B. De Souza and C .B Nemeroff eds., CRC Press p221 (1990)].

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one aspect, the present invention provides novel compounds which bind to corticotropin releasing factor receptors, thereby altering the anxiogenic effects of CRF secretion. The compounds of the present invention are useful for the treatment of psychiatric disorders and neurological diseases, anxiety-related disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, supranuclear palsy and feeding disorders as well as treatment of immunological, cardiovascular or heart-related diseases and colonic hypersensitivity associated with psychopathological disturbance and stress in mammals. According to another aspect, the present invention provides novel compounds of Formula I (described below) which are useful as antagonists of the corticotropin releasing factor. The compounds of the present invention exhibit activity as corticotropin releasing factor antagonists and appear to suppress CRF hypersecretion. The present invention also includes pharmaceutical compositions containing such compounds of Formula I, and methods of using such compounds for the suppression of CRF hypersecretion, and/or for the treatment of anxiogenic disorders.

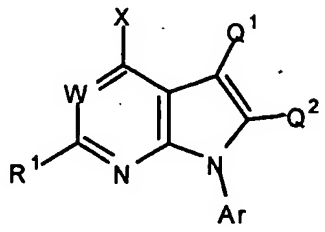
In another aspect, the present invention provides novel compounds, pharmaceutical compositions and methods which may be used in the treatment of affective disorder, anxiety, depression, irritable bowel syndrome, post-traumatic stress

disorder, supranuclear palsy, immune suppression, Alzheimer's disease, gastrointestinal disease, anorexia nervosa or other feeding disorder, drug or alcohol withdrawal symptoms, drug addiction, inflammatory disorder, fertility problems, disorders, the treatment of which can be effected or facilitated by antagonizing CRF, including but not limited to disorders induced or facilitated by CRF, or a disorder selected from inflammatory disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis, pain, asthma, psoriasis and allergies; generalized anxiety disorder; panic, phobias, obsessive-compulsive disorder; post-traumatic stress disorder; sleep disorders induced by stress; pain perception such as fibromyalgia; mood disorders such as depression, including major depression, single episode depression, recurrent depression, child abuse induced depression, and postpartum depression; dysthemia; bipolar disorders; cyclothymia; fatigue syndrome; stress-induced headache; cancer, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infections; neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzbeimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and Huntington's disease; gastrointestinal diseases such as ulcers, irritable bowel syndrome, Crohn's disease, spastic colon, diarrhea, and post operative ilius and colonic hypersensitivity associated by psychopathological disturbances or stress; eating disorders such as anorexia and bulimia nervosa; hemorrhagic stress; stress-induced psychotic episodes;

euthyroid sick syndrome; syndrome of inappropriate antidiarrhetic hormone (ADR); obesity; infertility; head traumas; spinal cord trauma; ischemic neuronal damage (e.g., cerebral ischemia such as cerebral hippocampal ischemia); excitotoxic neuronal damage; epilepsy; cardiovascular and heart related disorders including hypertension, tachycardia and congestive heart failure; stroke; immune dysfunctions including stress induced immune dysfunctions (e.g., stress induced fevers in humans and the following animal diseases: porcine stress syndrome, bovine shipping fever, equine paroxysmal fibrillation, and dysfunctions induced by confinement in chickens, sheering stress in sheep or human-animal interaction related stress in dogs); muscular spasms; urinary incontinence; senile dementia of the Alzheimer's type; multiinfarct dementia; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; chemical dependencies and addictions (e.g., dependencies on alcohol, cocaine, heroin, benzodiazepines, or other drugs); drug and alcohol withdrawal symptoms; osteoporosis; psychosocial dwarfism and hypoglycemia in mammals.

In a further aspect of the invention, the compounds provided by this invention (and especially radiolabeled compounds of this invention) are also useful as standards and reagents in determining the ability of a potential pharmaceutical to bind to the CRF_1 receptor.

The novel compounds encompassed by the instant invention can be described by general Formula I:



I

wherein

Ar is phenyl, 1- or 2-naphthyl, 2-, 3-, or 4-pyridyl, 2-, 4- or 5-pyrimidinyl, optionally mono-, di-, or tri-substituted with halogen, trifluoromethyl, hydroxy, amino, lower alkylamino, lower dialkylamino, carboxamido, lower alkylcarboxamido, N,N-lower dialkylcarboxamido, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, with the proviso that at least one of the positions ortho or para to the point of attachment of Ar to the tricyclic ring system is substituted;

R^1 is hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl, lower alkyl, or (C_1-C_6 alkyl)-G^1-R^2 where G^1 is oxygen or sulfur and R^2 is hydrogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl;

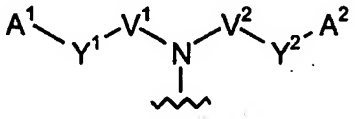
W is N or C-R^3 where R^3 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

Q^1 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, halogen, lower alkoxy, amino, methylamino, dimethylamino, hydroxymethyl, or SO_n(C_1-C_4 alkyl) where n is 0, 1 or 2, cyano, hydroxy, -C(O)(C_1-C_4

alkyl), -CHO, $-CO_2(C_1-C_4$ alkyl), $-CO_2(C_1-C_4$ alkenyl), or $-CO_2(C_1-C_4$ alkynyl);

Q^2 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, halogen, hydroxymethyl, methoxymethyl, or lower alkoxy;

X is



(i) wherein

V^1 and V^2 are CH_2, CO, CS, SO_2 or CH(lower alkyl), with the proviso that both V^1 and V^2 cannot both be CO, CS or SO_2;

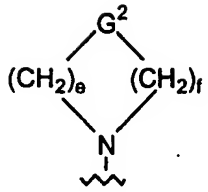
Y^1 and Y^2 independently represent a bond or lower alkylene;

A^1 is NR^4R^5 wherein R^4 and R^5 are independently

hydrogen or a lower alkyl group which optionally forms a heterocycloalkyl group with Y^1;

lower alkanoyl, lower alkylsulfonyl, with the proviso that R^4 and R^5 cannot both be alkanoyl or alkylsulfonyl; or

NR^4R^5 taken together form a C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl or a group of the formula:



wherein e and f are independently 1, 2 or 3 and the sum of e and f is at least 3; and

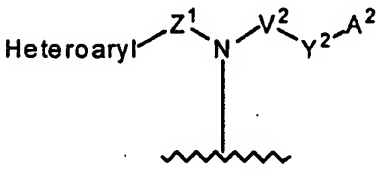
G^2 is

NR^6 wherein R^6 is hydrogen or lower alkyl, or

$CH(C_0\text{-}C_6$ alkylene)$\text{-}G^3\text{-}R^7$ wherein G^3 is CONH, CONH(lower alkyl), NH, NH(lower alkyl) and R^7 is hydrogen or lower alkyl; or

$CONH_2$, $CO[N(\text{lower alkyl})R^8]$ wherein R^8 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

A^2 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, $(C_1\text{-}C_6$ alkylene$)\text{-}G^4\text{-}R^9$ wherein G^4 is oxygen or sulfur and R^9 is hydrogen, trifluoromethyl or lower alkyl;



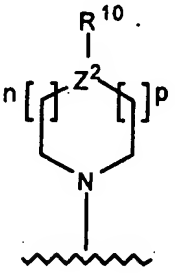
(ii)

wherein heteroaryl is 2-, 3- or 4-pyridyl, 2-, 4- or 5-pyrimidinyl, 1-, 2- or 4-imidazolyl, 2-, 4-, or 5-oxazolyl, 2-, 4-, or 5-thiazolyl, 1-, 3- or 4-

pyrazolyl, 1-, 3- or 4-triazolyl, 2-pyrazinyl, or 1-, 2- or 5-tetrazolyl, each of which is optionally mono- or disubstituted with halogen, trifluoromethyl, amino, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, with the proviso that tetrazolyl can have at most one substituent;

Z^1 is lower alkyl; and

V^2, Y^2 and A^2 are as defined above;

(iii) 

where

Z^2 is carbon or nitrogen;

where

when Z^2 is CH, n is 0, 1, 2 or 3 and p is 1, 2, or 3, R^{10} is carboxamido, or (lower alkylene)-G^5-R^{11} wherein G^5 is NH, NH(lower alkyl) and R^{11} is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

when Z^2 is carbon, n is 1 or 2 and p is 1 or 2, R^{10} is amino; or

when Z^2 is nitrogen, n is 1 or 2 and p is 1 or 2, R^{10} is hydrogen; or

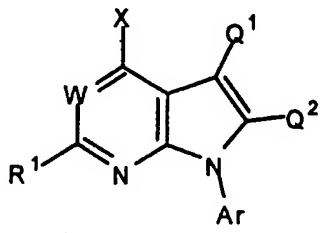
(iv) a nitrogen heterocycle of the formula:

wherein the N-ring represents triazolyl, tetrazolyl, imidazolyl, or pyrazolyl, each of which is optionally substituted with amino, trifluoromethyl, carboxamido, or (lower alkylene)-G^6-R^{12} wherein G^6 is NH, NH(lower alkyl) and R^{12} is hydrogen or lower alkyl.

The compounds of Formula I are antagonists at the CRF_1 receptor and are useful in the diagnosis and treatment of stress related disorders such as post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) as well as depression, headache and anxiety.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The novel compounds encompassed by the instant invention can be described by general Formula I:



I

wherein

Ar is phenyl, 1- or 2-naphthyl, 2-, 3-, or 4-pyridyl, 2-, 4- or 5-pyrimidinyl, optionally mono-, di-, or tri-substituted with halogen, trifluoromethyl, hydroxy, amino, lower alkylamino, lower dialkylamino, carboxamido, lower alkylcarboxamido, N,N-lower dialkylcarboxamido, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, with the proviso that at least one of the positions ortho or para to the point of attachment of Ar to the tricyclic ring system is substituted;

R^1 is hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl, lower alkyl, or (C_1-C_6 alkyl)-G^1-R^2 where G^1 is oxygen or sulfur and R^2 is hydrogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl;

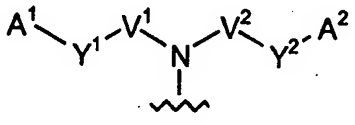
W is N or C-R^3 where R^3 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

Q^1 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, halogen, lower alkoxy, amino, methylamino, dimethylamino, hydroxymethyl, or SO_n(C_1-C_4 alkyl) where n is 0, 1 or 2, cyano, hydroxy, -C(O)(C_1-C_4

alkyl), -CHO, $-CO_2(C_1-C_4$ alkyl), $-CO_2(C_1-C_4$ alkenyl), or $-CO_2(C_1-C_4$ alkynyl);

Q^2 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, halogen, hydroxymethyl, methoxymethyl, or lower alkoxy;

X is



(i) wherein

V^1 and V^2 are CH_2, CO, CS, SO_2 or CH(lower alkyl), with the proviso that both V^1 and V^2 cannot both be CO, CS or SO_2;

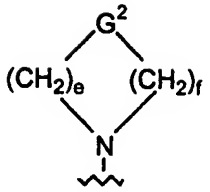
Y^1 and Y^2 independently represent a bond or lower alkylene;

A^1 is NR^4R^5 wherein R^4 and R^5 are independently

hydrogen or a lower alkyl group which optionally forms a heterocycloalkyl group with Y^1;

lower alkanoyl, lower alkylsulfonyl, with the proviso that R^4 and R^5 cannot both be alkanoyl or alkylsulfonyl; or

NR^4R^5 taken together form a C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl or a group of the formula:



wherein e and f are independently 1, 2 or 3 and the sum of e and f is at least 3; and

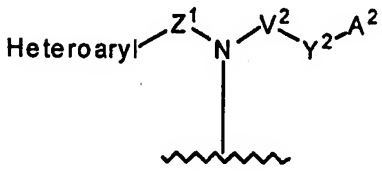
G^2 is

NR^6 wherein R^6 is hydrogen or lower alkyl, or

$CH(C_0\text{-}C_6$ alkylene)-G^3-R^7 wherein G^3 is CONH, CONH(lower alkyl), NH, NH(lower alkyl) and R^7 is hydrogen or lower alkyl; or

$CONH_2$, $CO[N(\text{lower alkyl})R^8]$ wherein R^8 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

A^2 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, ($C_1\text{-}C_6$ alkylene)-G^4-R^9 wherein G^4 is oxygen or sulfur and R^9 is hydrogen, trifluoromethyl or lower alkyl;



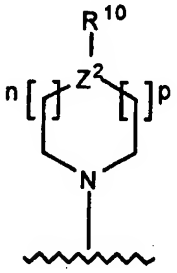
(ii)

wherein heteroaryl is 2-, 3- or 4-pyridyl, 2-, 4- or 5-pyrimidinyl, 1-, 2- or 4-imidazolyl, 2-, 4-, or 5-oxazolyl, 2-, 4-, or 5-thiazolyl, 1-, 3- or 4-

pyrazolyl, 1-, 3- or 4-triazolyl, 2-pyrazinyl, or 1-, 2- or 5-tetrazolyl, each of which is optionally mono- or disubstituted with halogen, trifluoromethyl, amino, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, with the proviso that tetrazolyl can have at most one substituent;

Z^1 is lower alkyl; and

V^2, Y^2 and A^2 are as defined above;

(iii) 

where

Z^2 is carbon or nitrogen;

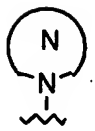
where

when Z^2 is CH, n is 0, 1, 2 or 3 and p is 1, 2, or 3, R^{10} is carboxamido, or (lower alkylene)-G^5-R^{11} wherein G^5 is NH, NH(lower alkyl) and R^{11} is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

when Z^2 is carbon, n is 1 or 2 and p is 1 or 2, R^{10} is amino; or

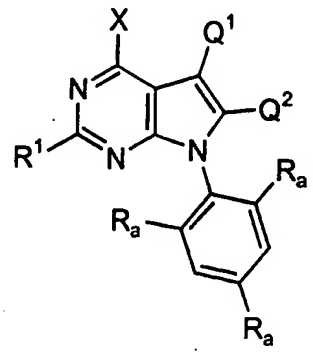
when Z^2 is nitrogen, n is 1 or 2 and p is 1 or 2, R^{10} is hydrogen; or

(iv) a nitrogen heterocycle of the formula:



wherein the N-ring represents triazolyl, tetrazolyl, imidazolyl, or pyrazolyl, each of which is optionally substituted with amino, trifluoromethyl, carboxamido, or (lower alkylene)-G^6-R^{12} wherein G^6 is NH, NH(lower alkyl) and R^{12} is hydrogen or lower alkyl.

Preferred compounds of the invention have formula II:



II

wherein

each R_a independently represents lower alkyl;

Ar is phenyl, 1- or 2-naphthyl, 2-, 3-, or 4-pyridyl, 2-, 4- or 5-pyrimidinyl, optionally mono-, di-, or tri-substituted with halogen, trifluoromethyl, hydroxy, amino, lower alkylamino, lower dialkylamino, carboxamido, lower alkylcarboxamido, N,N-lower dialkylcarboxamido, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, with the proviso that at least one of

the positions ortho or para to the point of attachment of Ar to the tricyclic ring system is substituted;

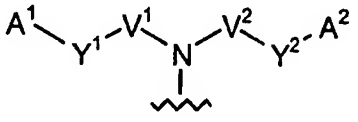
R^1 is hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl, lower alkyl, or (C_1-C_6 alkyl)-G^1-R^2 where G^1 is oxygen or sulfur and R^2 is hydrogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl;

W is N or C-R^3 where R^3 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

Q^1 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, halogen, lower alkoxy, amino, methylamino, dimethylamino, hydroxymethyl, or SO_n(C_1-C_4 alkyl) where n is 0, 1 or 2, cyano, hydroxy, -C(O)(C_1-C_4 alkyl), -CHO, -CO_2(C_1-C_4 alkyl), -CO_2(C_1-C_4 alkenyl), or -CO_2(C_1-C_4 alkynyl);

Q^2 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, halogen, hydroxymethyl, methoxymethyl, or lower alkoxy;

X is



(i) wherein

V^1 and V^2 are CH_2, CO, CS, SO_2 or CH(lower alkyl), with the proviso that both V^1 and V^2 cannot both be CO, CS or SO_2;

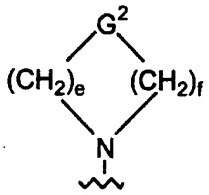
Y^1 and Y^2 independently represent a bond or lower alkylene;

A^1 is NR^4R^5 wherein R^4 and R^5 are independently

hydrogen or a lower alkyl group which optionally forms a heterocycloalkyl group with Y^1;

lower alkanoyl, lower alkylsulfonyl, with the proviso that R^4 and R^5 cannot both be alkanoyl or alkylsulfonyl; or

NR^4R^5 taken together form a C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl or a group of the formula:



wherein e and f are independently 1, 2 or 3 and the sum of e and f is at least 3; and

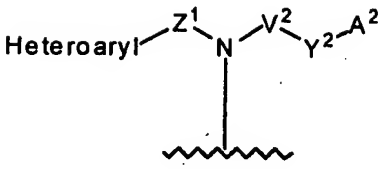
G^2 is

NR^6 wherein R^6 is hydrogen or lower alkyl, or

$CH(C_0$-C_6 alkylene)-G^3-R^7 wherein G^3 is CONH, CONH(lower alkyl), NH, NH(lower alkyl) and R^7 is hydrogen or lower alkyl; or

$CONH_2$, $CO[N(lower\ alkyl)R^8]$ wherein R^8 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

A^2 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, (C_1-C_6 alkylene)-G^4-R^9 wherein G^4 is oxygen or sulfur and R^9 is hydrogen, trifluoromethyl or lower alkyl;

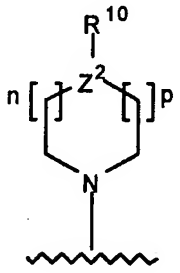


(ii)

wherein heteroaryl is 2-, 3- or 4-pyridyl, 2-, 4- or 5-pyrimidinyl, 1-, 2- or 4-imidazolyl, 2-, 4-, or 5-oxazolyl, 2-, 4-, or 5-thiazolyl, 1-, 3- or 4-pyrazolyl, 1-, 3- or 4-triazolyl, 2-pyrazinyl, or 1-, 2- or 5-tetrazolyl, each of which is optionally mono- or disubstituted with halogen, trifluoromethyl, amino, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, with the proviso that tetrazolyl can have at most one substituent;

Z^1 is lower alkyl; and

V^2, Y^2 and A^2 are as defined above;



(iii)

where

Z^2 is carbon or nitrogen;

where

when Z^2 is CH, n is 0, 1, 2 or 3 and p is 1, 2, or 3,

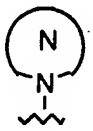
R^{10} is carboxamido, or (lower alkylene)-G^5-R^{11}

wherein G^5 is NH, NH(lower alkyl) and R^{11} is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

when Z^2 is carbon, n is 1 or 2 and p is 1 or 2, R^{10} is amino; or

when Z^2 is nitrogen, n is 1 or 2 and p is 1 or 2, R^{10} is hydrogen; or

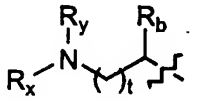
(iv) a nitrogen heterocycle of the formula:



wherein the N-ring represents triazolyl, tetrazolyl, imidazolyl, or pyrazolyl, each of which is optionally substituted with amino, trifluoromethyl, carboxamido, or (lower alkylene)-G^6-R^{12} wherein G^6 is NH, NH(lower alkyl) and R^{12} is hydrogen or lower alkyl.

In Formula II, Q^1 and Q^2 preferably independently represent hydrogen, methyl, or ethyl. More preferred compounds of Formula II are those where N-V^2-Y^2-A^2 represents N-cyclopropylmethyl. Other more preferred compounds of Formula II include those where one of Q^1 and Q^2 is methyl or ethyl and the other is hydrogen.

Still other more preferred compounds of Formula II are those where $N\text{-}V^2\text{-}Y^2\text{-}A^2$ represents N-cyclopropylmethyl, Q^1 is methyl or ethyl, and $-V^1\text{-}Y^1\text{-}A^1$ represents



hereinafter Formula II-a,

wherein

R_b is hydrogen or methyl;

t is 1, 2 or 3, more preferably 1;

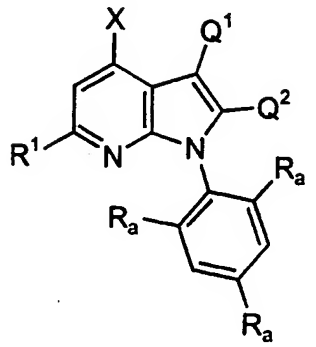
R_x is hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl where phenyl is optionally mono- or disubstituted independently with C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, halogen, or hydroxy; and

R_y is hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkyl; or

NR_xR_y represents pyrrolidinyl, N-(C_1-C_6)alkylpyrrolidin-2-yl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, or N-(C_1-C_6)alkylpiperazinyl.

Particularly preferred compounds of Formula II include those where $N\text{-}V^2\text{-}Y^2\text{-}A^2$ represents N-cyclopropylmethyl, Q^1 is methyl, and $-V^1\text{-}Y^1\text{-}A^1$ represents II-a where R_b is hydrogen, and t is 1. Particularly preferred R_x and R_y groups are independently hydrogen or C_1-C_2 alkyl, or where NR_xR_y represents pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl or piperazinyl.

Other preferred compounds of the invention have formula III:



III

wherein

each R_a independently represents lower alkyl;

Ar is phenyl, 1- or 2-naphthyl, 2-, 3-, or 4-pyridyl, 2-, 4- or 5-pyrimidinyl, optionally mono-, di-, or tri-substituted with halogen, trifluoromethyl, hydroxy, amino, lower alkylamino, lower dialkylamino, carboxamido, lower alkylcarboxamido, N,N-lower dialkylcarboxamido, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, with the proviso that at least one of the positions ortho or para to the point of attachment of Ar to the tricyclic ring system is substituted;

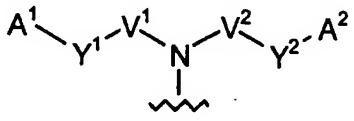
R^1 is hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl, lower alkyl, or (C_1-C_6 alkyl)-G^1-R^2 where G^1 is oxygen or sulfur and R^2 is hydrogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl;

W is N or C-R^3 where R^3 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

Q^1 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, halogen, lower alkoxy, amino, methylamino, dimethylamino, hydroxymethyl, or $SO_n(C_1\text{-}C_4$ alkyl) where n is 0, 1 or 2, cyano, hydroxy, $-C(O)(C_1\text{-}C_4$ alkyl), -CHO, $-CO_2(C_1\text{-}C_4$ alkyl), $-CO_2(C_1\text{-}C_4$ alkenyl), or $-CO_2(C_1\text{-}C_4$ alkynyl);

Q^2 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, halogen, hydroxymethyl, methoxymethyl, or lower alkoxy;

X is

(i)  wherein

V^1 and V^2 are CH_2, CO, CS, SO_2 or CH(lower alkyl), with the proviso that both V^1 and V^2 cannot both be CO, CS or SO_2;

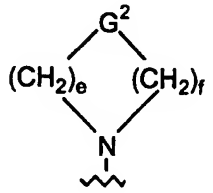
Y^1 and Y^2 independently represent a bond or lower alkylene;

A^1 is NR^4R^5 wherein R^4 and R^5 are independently

hydrogen or a lower alkyl group which optionally forms a heterocycloalkyl group with Y^1;

lower alkanoyl, lower alkylsulfonyl, with the proviso that R^4 and R^5 cannot both be alkanoyl or alkylsulfonyl; or

NR^4R^5 taken together form a C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl or a group of the formula:



wherein e and f are independently 1, 2 or 3 and the sum of e and f is at least 3; and

G^2 is

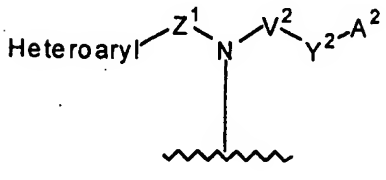
NR^6 wherein R^6 is hydrogen or lower alkyl, or

$CH(C_0\text{-}C_6$ alkylene)-G^3-R^7 wherein G^3 is CONH, CONH(lower alkyl), NH, NH(lower alkyl) and R^7 is hydrogen or lower alkyl; or

$CONH_2$, $CO[N(\text{lower alkyl})R^8]$ wherein R^8 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

A^2 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, (C_1-C_6 alkylene)-G^4-R^9 wherein G^4 is oxygen or sulfur and R^9 is hydrogen, trifluoromethyl or lower alkyl;

(ii)

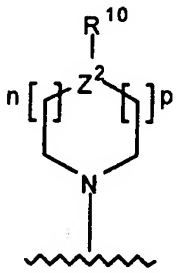


wherein heteroaryl is 2-, 3- or 4-pyridyl, 2-, 4- or 5-pyrimidinyl, 1-, 2- or 4-imidazolyl, 2-, 4-, or 5-oxazolyl, 2-, 4-, or 5-thiazolyl, 1-, 3- or 4-pyrazolyl, 1-, 3- or 4-triazolyl, 2-pyrazinyl, or 1-, 2- or 5-tetrazolyl, each of which is optionally mono- or disubstituted with halogen, trifluoromethyl, amino, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, with the proviso that tetrazolyl can have at most one substituent;

Z^1 is lower alkyl; and

V^2, Y^2 and A^2 are as defined above;

(iii)



where

Z^2 is carbon or nitrogen;

where

when Z^2 is CH, n is 0, 1, 2 or 3 and p is 1, 2, or 3, R^{10} is carboxamido, or (lower alkylene)-G^5-R^{11} wherein G^5 is NH, NH(lower alkyl) and R^{11} is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

when Z^2 is carbon, n is 1 or 2 and p is 1 or 2, R^{10} is amino; or

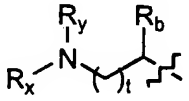
when Z^2 is nitrogen, n is 1 or 2 and p is 1 or 2, R^{10} is hydrogen; or

(iv) a nitrogen heterocycle of the formula:

wherein the N-ring represents triazolyl, tetrazolyl, imidazolyl, or pyrazolyl, each of which is optionally substituted with amino, trifluoromethyl, carboxamido, or (lower alkylene)-G^6-R^{12} wherein G^6 is NH, NH(lower alkyl) and R^{12} is hydrogen or lower alkyl.

In Formula III, Q^1 and Q^2 preferably independently represent hydrogen, methyl, or ethyl. Particularly preferred compounds of Formula III are those where N-V^2-Y^2-A^2 represents N-cyclopropylmethyl. Other more preferred compounds of Formula III include those where one of Q^1 and Q^2 is methyl or ethyl and the other is hydrogen.

Still other more preferred compounds of Formula III are those where N-V^2-Y^2-A^2 represents N-cyclopropylmethyl, Q^1 is methyl or ethyl, and -V^1-Y^1-A^1 represents



hereinafter Formula III-a,

wherein

R_b is hydrogen or methyl;

t is 1, 2 or 3, more preferably 1;

R_x is hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, phenyl(C_1-C_6)alkyl where phenyl is optionally mono- or disubstituted independently with C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, halogen, or hydroxy; and

R_y is hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, (C_3-C_6)cycloalkyl; or

NR_xR_y represents pyrrolidinyl, N-(C_1-C_6)alkylpyrrolidin-2-yl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, or N-(C_1-C_6)alkylpiperazinyl.

Particularly preferred compounds of Formula III include those where N-V^2-Y^2-A^2 represents N-cyclopropylmethyl, Q^1 is methyl, and -V^1-Y^1-A^1 represents III-a where R_b is hydrogen, and t is 1. Particularly preferred R_x and R_y groups are independently hydrogen or C_1-C_2 alkyl, or where NR_xR_y represents pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl or piperazinyl.

Preferred compounds of the invention include the following:

4-(N-(2-Pyrrolidinyl)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine

4-(N-(2-Pyrrolidinyl)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,2-e]pyrimidine

4-(N-(2-Piperidinyl)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine

4-(N-(2-Morpholinyl)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine

4-(N-(2-Piperazinyl)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine

4-(N-(2-Morpholinyl)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyrimidine

4-(N-(2-Piperazinyl)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyrimidine

4-(N-(2-Methylamino)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,2-e]pyrimidine

4-(N-(2-Dimethylamino)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,2-e]pyrimidine

4-(N-(2-Ethylmethylamino)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)-amino-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,2-e]pyrimidine

4-(N-(2-Ethylamino)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,2-e]pyrimidine

4-(N-(2-Diethylamino)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,2-e]pyrimidine

4-(N-(2-Piperazinyl)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine

4-(N-(2-(4-Methylpiperazinyl))ethyl-N-cyclopropyl-methyl)amino-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[2,3-

In certain situations, the compounds of Formula I may contain one or more asymmetric carbon atoms, so that the compounds can exist in different stereoisomeric forms. These compounds can be, for example, racemates or optically active forms. In these situations, the single enantiomers, i.e., optically active forms, can be obtained by asymmetric synthesis or by resolution of the racemates. Resolution of the racemates can be accomplished, for example, by conventional methods such

as crystallization in the presence of a resolving agent, or chromatography, using, for example a chiral HPLC column.

Representative compounds of the present invention, which are encompassed by Formula I, include, but are not limited to the compounds in Table I and their pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts. In addition, if the compound of the invention is obtained as an acid addition salt, the free base can be obtained by basifying a solution of the acid salt. Conversely, if the product is a free base, an addition salt, particularly a pharmaceutically acceptable addition salt, may be produced by dissolving the free base in a suitable organic solvent and treating the solution with an acid, in accordance with conventional procedures for preparing acid addition salts from base compounds.

Non-toxic pharmaceutical salts include salts of acids such as hydrochloric, phosphoric, hydrobromic, sulfuric, sulfinic, formic, toluenesulfonic, methanesulfonic, nitric, benzoic, citric, tartaric, maleic, hydroiodic, alkanoic such as acetic, HOOC-(CH_2)n-ACOOH where n is 0-4, and the like. Those skilled in the art will recognize a wide variety of non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts.

The present invention also encompasses the acylated prodrugs of the compounds of Formula I. Those skilled in the art will recognize various synthetic methodologies which may be employed to prepare non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable

addition salts and acylated prodrugs of the compounds encompassed by Formula I.

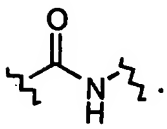
By "alkyl", "lower alkyl", or C_1-C_6 alkyl in the present invention is meant straight or branched chain alkyl groups having 1-6 carbon atoms optionally forming a 3 to 6 atoms carbocycle, such as, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, cyclopropyl, cyclopropylmethyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, cyclobutyl, pentyl, 2-pentyl, isopentyl, neopentyl, cyclopentyl, hexyl, 2-hexyl, 3-hexyl, 3-methylpentyl, cyclohexyl.

By C_0-C_6 alkylene is meant a direct bond or a C_1-C_6 alkylene group, optionally forming a 3 to 6 atoms carbocycle, such as methylene, ethylidene, propylidene, butylidene, pentylidene, cyclopentylidene, hexylidene, cyclohexylidene.

By "alkoxy", "lower alkoxy", or C_1-C_6 alkoxy in the present invention is meant straight or branched chain alkoxy groups having 1-6 carbon atoms optionally forming a 3 to 6 atoms carbocycle, such as, for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, cyclopropylmethoxy, n-butoxy, sec-butoxy, tert-butoxy, pentoxy, 2-pentoxy, isopentoxy, neopentoxy, cyclopentoxy, hexoxy, 2-hexoxy, 3-hexoxy, 3-methylpentoxy, cyclohexoxy.

By "alkanoyl", "lower alkanoyl", or C_1-C_6 alkanoyl in the present invention is meant straight or branched chain alkanoyl groups having 1-6 carbon atoms optionally forming a 3 to 6

atoms carbocycle, such as, for example, acetyl, propionyl, isopropionyl, cyclopropionyl, butanoyl, pentanoyl, cyclopentanoyl, hexanoyl, cyclhexanoyl.

CONH represents an amide functional group, i.e.,  .

The term "heterocycle" or "heterocycloalkyl" means a monocyclic or bicyclic hydrocarbon group which in which one or more of the ring carbon atoms has been replaced with a heteroatom, e.g., oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen. Such groups preferably have 4 to 10 carbon atoms and 1 to 4 heteroatoms.

By the term "halogen" in the present invention is meant fluorine, bromine, chlorine, and iodine.

The interaction of aminoalkyl substituted pyrrolo[3,2-e]pyridine and pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyrimidine derivatives of the invention with CRF_1 receptors is shown in the examples below. This interaction results in the pharmacological activities of these compounds as illustrated in relevant animal models.

As the compounds of Formula I are effective CRF_1 receptor antagonists, they are useful for the treatment of psychiatric disorders, neurological diseases, immunological, cardiovascular or heart-related diseases and colonic hypersensitivity associated with psychopathological disturbance and stress.

The compounds of general Formula I may be administered orally, topically, parenterally, by inhalation or spray or

rectally in dosage unit formulations containing conventional non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, adjuvants and vehicles. The term parenteral as used herein includes subcutaneous injections, intravenous, intramuscular, intrasternal injection or infusion techniques. In addition, there is provided a pharmaceutical formulation comprising a compound of general Formula I and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. One or more compounds of general Formula I may be present in association with one or more non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and/or diluents and/or adjuvants and if desired other active ingredients. The pharmaceutical compositions containing compounds of general Formula I may be in a form suitable for oral use, for example, as tablets, troches, lozenges, aqueous or oily suspensions, dispersible powders or granules, emulsion, hard or soft capsules, or syrups or elixirs.

Compositions intended for oral use may be prepared according to any method known to the art for the manufacture of pharmaceutical compositions and such compositions may contain one or more agents selected from the group consisting of sweetening agents, flavoring agents, coloring agents and preserving agents in order to provide pharmaceutically elegant and palatable preparations. Tablets contain the active ingredient in admixture with non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable excipients which are suitable for the manufacture of

tablets. These excipients may be for example, inert diluents, such as calcium carbonate, sodium carbonate, lactose, calcium phosphate or sodium phosphate; granulating and disintegrating agents, for example, corn starch, or alginic acid; binding agents, for example starch, gelatin or acacia, and lubricating agents, for example magnesium stearate, stearic acid or talc. The tablets may be uncoated or they may be coated by known techniques to delay disintegration and absorption in the gastrointestinal tract and thereby provide a sustained action over a longer period. For example, a time delay material such as glyceryl monostearate or glyceryl distearate may be employed.

Formulations for oral use may also be presented as hard gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredient is mixed with an inert solid diluent, for example, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate or kaolin, or as soft gelatin capsules wherein the active ingredient is mixed with water or an oil medium, for example peanut oil, liquid paraffin or olive oil.

Aqueous suspensions contain the active materials in admixture with excipients suitable for the manufacture of aqueous suspensions. Such excipients are suspending agents, for example sodium carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose, hydropropylmethylcellulose, sodium alginate, polyvinylpyrrolidone, gum tragacanth and gum acacia; dispersing or wetting agents may be a naturally-occurring phosphatide, for

example, lecithin, or condensation products of an alkylene oxide with fatty acids, for example polyoxyethylene stearate, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with long chain aliphatic alcohols, for example heptadecaethyleneoxycetanol, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with partial esters derived from fatty acids and a hexitol such as polyoxyethylene sorbitol monooleate, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with partial esters derived from fatty acids and hexitol anhydrides, for example polyethylene sorbitan monooleate. The aqueous suspensions may also contain one or more preservatives, for example ethyl, or n-propyl p-hydroxybenzoate, one or more coloring agents, one or more flavoring agents, and one or more sweetening agents, such as sucrose or saccharin.

Oily suspensions may be formulated by suspending the active ingredients in a vegetable oil, for example arachid oil, olive oil, sesame oil or coconut oil, or in a mineral oil such as liquid paraffin. The oily suspensions may contain a thickening agent, for example beeswax, hard paraffin or cetyl alcohol. Sweetening agents such as those set forth above, and flavoring agents may be added to provide palatable oral preparations. These compositions may be preserved by the addition of an anti-oxidant such as ascorbic acid.

Dispersible powders and granules suitable for preparation of an aqueous suspension by the addition of water provide the active ingredient in admixture with a dispersing or wetting

agent, suspending agent and one or more preservatives. Suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents are exemplified by those already mentioned above. Additional excipients, for example sweetening, flavoring and coloring agents, may also be present.

Pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may also be in the form of oil-in-water emulsions. The oily phase may be a vegetable oil, for example olive oil or arachid oil, or a mineral oil, for example liquid paraffin or mixtures of these. Suitable emulsifying agents may be naturally-occurring gums, for example gum acacia or gum tragacanth, naturally-occurring phosphatides, for example soy bean, lecithin, and esters or partial esters derived from fatty acids and hexitol, anhydrides, for example sorbitan monooleate, and condensation products of the said partial esters with ethylene oxide, for example polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate. The emulsions may also contain sweetening and flavoring agents.

Syrups and elixirs may be formulated with sweetening agents, for example glycerol, propylene glycol, sorbitol or sucrose. Such formulations may also contain a demulcent, a preservative and flavoring and coloring agents. The pharmaceutical compositions may be in the form of a sterile injectable aqueous or oleaginous suspension. This suspension may be formulated according to the known art using those suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents

which have been mentioned above. The sterile injectable preparation may also be sterile injectable solution or suspension in a non-toxic parentally acceptable diluent or solvent, for example as a solution in 1,3-butanediol. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that may be employed are water, Ringer's solution and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending medium. For this purpose any bland fixed oil may be employed including synthetic mono-or diglycerides. In addition, fatty acids such as oleic acid find use in the preparation of injectables.

The compounds of general Formula **I** may also be administered in the form of suppositories for rectal administration of the drug. These compositions can be prepared by mixing the drug with a suitable non-irritating excipient which is solid at ordinary temperatures but liquid at the rectal temperature and will therefore melt in the rectum to release the drug. Such materials are cocoa butter and polyethylene glycols.

Compounds of general Formula **I** may be administered parenterally in a sterile medium. The drug, depending on the vehicle and concentration used, can either be suspended or dissolved in the vehicle. Advantageously, adjuvants such as local anesthetics, preservatives and buffering agents can be dissolved in the vehicle.

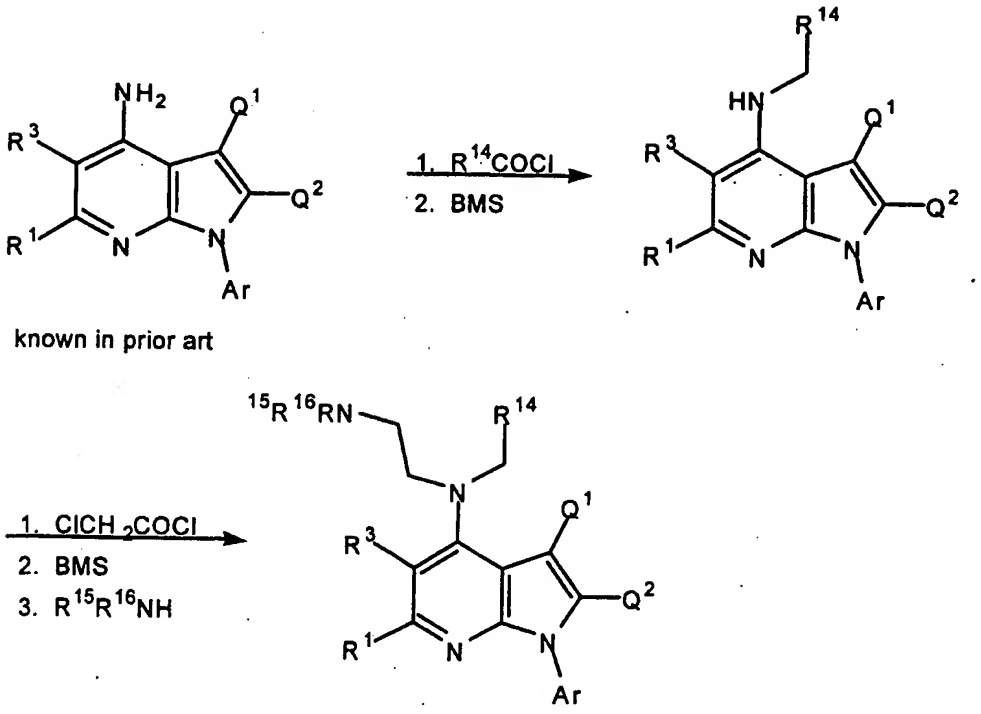
Dosage levels of the order of from about 0.1 mg to about 140 mg per kilogram of body weight per day are useful in the treatment of the above-indicated conditions (about 0.5 mg to about 7 g per patient per day). The amount of active ingredient that may be combined with the carrier materials to produce a single dosage form will vary depending upon the host treated and the particular mode of administration. Dosage unit forms will generally contain between from about 1 mg to about 500 mg of an active ingredient.

It will be understood, however, that the specific dose level for any particular patient will depend upon a variety of factors including the activity of the specific compound employed, the age, body weight, general health, sex, diet, time of administration, route of administration, and rate of excretion, drug combination and the severity of the particular disease undergoing therapy.

Preparation of Aminoalkyl Substituted Pyrrolo[3,2-e]pyridine and Pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyrimidine Analogues

An illustration of the preparation of compounds of the present invention is given in **Scheme I**, **Scheme II** and **Scheme III**. Those having skill in the art will recognize that the starting materials may be varied and additional steps employed to produce compounds encompassed by the present invention.

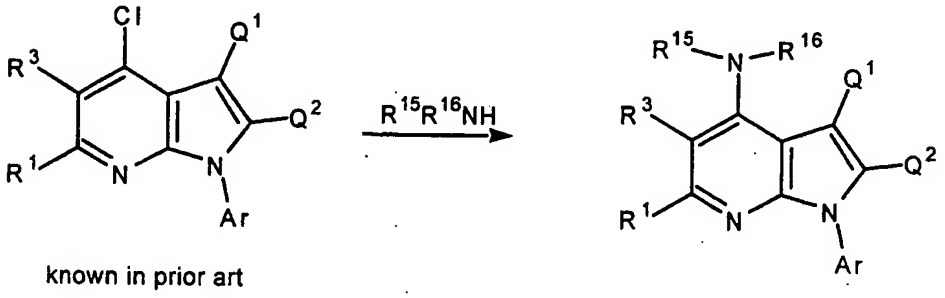
Scheme I



known in prior art

wherein Ar, Q^1, Q^2, R^1 and R^3 are as defined above for Formula I; and R^{14}, R^{15} and R^{16} are encompassed by the definition of X for Formula I.

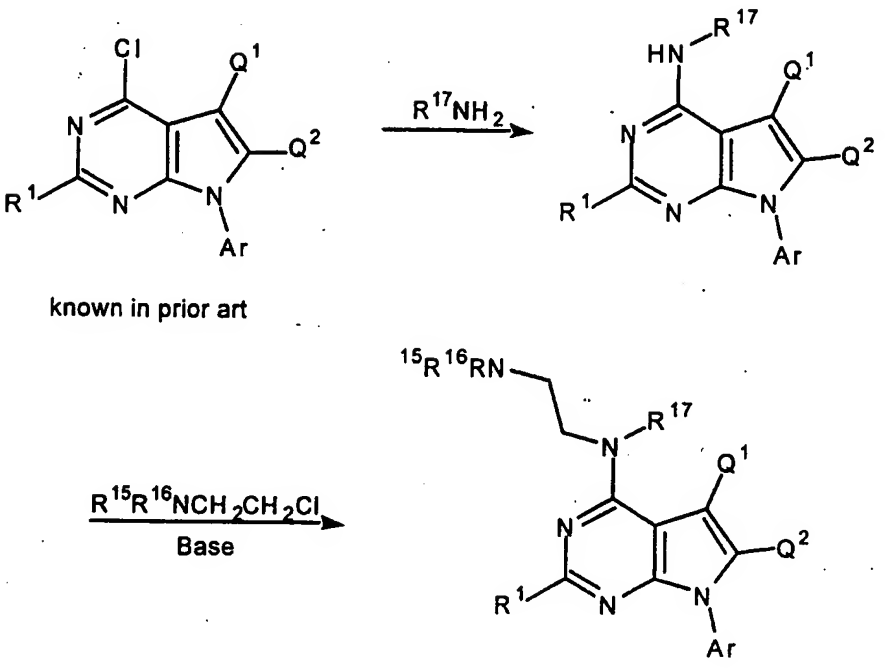
Scheme II



known in prior art

wherein Ar, Q^1, Q^2, R^1 and R^3 are as defined above for Formula I; and R^{15} and R^{16} are encompassed by the definition of X for Formula I.

Scheme III



wherein Ar, Q^1, Q^2 and R^1 are as defined above for Formula I; and R^{15}, R^{16} and R^{17} are encompassed by the definition of X for Formula I.

The disclosures of all articles and references mentioned in this application, including patents, are incorporated herein by reference.

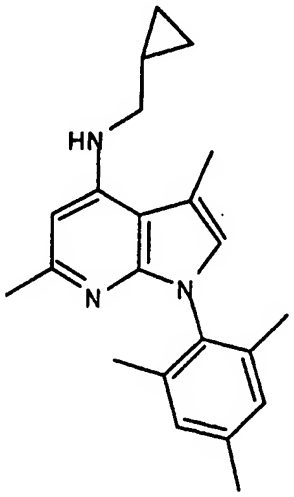
The preparation of the compounds of the present invention is illustrated further by the following Examples, which are not

to be construed as limiting the invention in scope or spirit to the specific procedures and compounds described in them.

Commercial reagents are used without further purification. THF refers to tetrahydrofuran. Room or ambient temperature refers to 20 to 25°C. Concentration implies the use of a rotary evaporator. TLC refers to thin layer chromatography. Mass spectral data are obtained either by CI or APCI methods.

Example 1

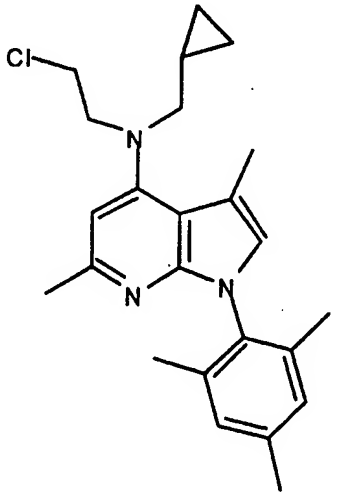
A. 4-(N-Cyclopropylmethyl)amino-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine



A solution of dichloroethane (70 mL) containing 4-amino-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine (11 g) and cyclopropanecarbonyl chloride (3.4 mL) at reflux is treated with dropwise addition of N,N-diisopropylethylamine (6.6 mL). After heating for 0.5 hour the reaction is cooled to ambient temperature and poured into aqueous potassium carbonate

solution. The product is extracted with dichloromethane, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The concentrate is re-dissolved in THF (100 mL) and mixed with borane-methyl sulfide complex (10M, 10.3 mL). The mixture is heated to reflux for 8 hours and quenched at room temperature with a large excess of methanol (about 100 mL). Re-heat mixture to reflux for 1 hour, then concentrate under reduced pressure. More methanol (another 50 mL) is added to the gummy residue and the solution is re-concentrated to yield a white solid.

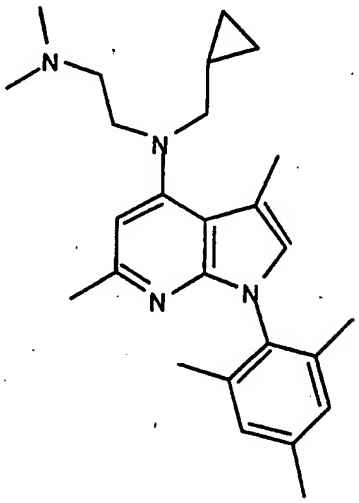
B. 4-(N-(2-Chloroethyl)-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine



A solution containing the product from Example 1A (13 g) and chloroacetyl chloride (3 mL) in dichloroethane (100 mL) is refluxed for 4 hours. The solvent and excess reagent are removed under reduced pressure. Aqueous potassium carbonate

is added to the remaining oily residue and extracted with dichloromethane. The extract is dried with sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. The latter chloroacetyl compound (15 g) is dissolved in THF (100 mL). Add borane-methyl sulfide complex (10M, 3.4 mL) and stir at ambient temperature for 15 minutes then for 1 hour at reflux temperature. The solution is cooled back to room temperature, quenched with a large excess of methanol (50 mL) and re-heated to reflux for 1 hour. The solution is then concentrated.

C. 4-(N-(2-Dimethylamino)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)-amino-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine (Compound 1)



A steel bomb containing the product from Example 1B (3.8 g), dimethylamine (8 mL) and N-methylpyrrolidinone (20 mL) is sealed and heated to 80°C for 10 hours. The mixture is poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic

layer is washed with water, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated.

Example 2

The following compounds are prepared essentially according to the procedures set forth in Example 1 and/or Schemes I, II, and III.

a) 4-(N-(2-Methylamino)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine (Compound 2)

b) 4-(N-(2-Pyrrolidinyl)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine (Compound 3)

c) 4-(N-(2-Ethylmethylamino)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)-amino-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine (Compound 4)

d) 4-(N-(2-Ethylamino)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine (Compound 5)

e) 4-(N-(2-Diethylamino)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine (Compound6)

f) 4-(N-(2-Piperidinyl)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine (Compound 7)

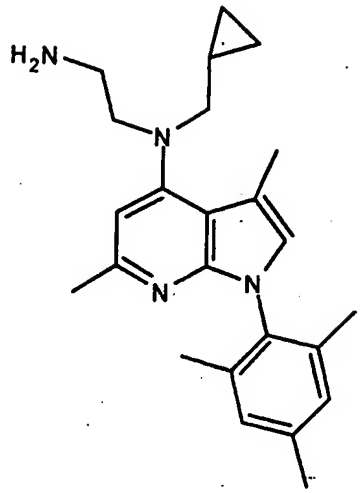
g) 4-(N-(2-Morpholinyl)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine (Compound 8)

h) 4-(N-(2-Piperazinyl)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine (Compound 9)

i) 4-(N-(2-(4-Methylpiperazinyl))ethyl-N-cyclopropyl-methyl)amino-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine (Compound 10)

Example 3

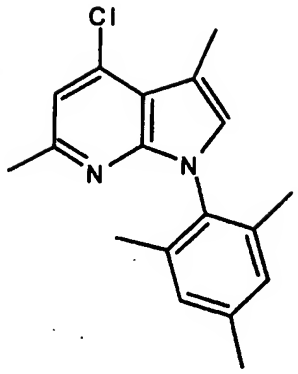
4-(N-(2-Aminoethyl)-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine (Compound 11)



A solution containing the product from Example 1B (500 mg) and sodium azide (22 mg) in N-methylpyrrolidinone (5 mL) is heated to 120°C for 2 hours. The mixture is poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer is washed with water, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated. An ethanol (10 mL) solution of the crude product and 10% palladium on carbon (about 200 mg) is hydrogenated for 8 hours at approximately 1 atmosphere pressure. The suspension is filtered over celite and concentrated.

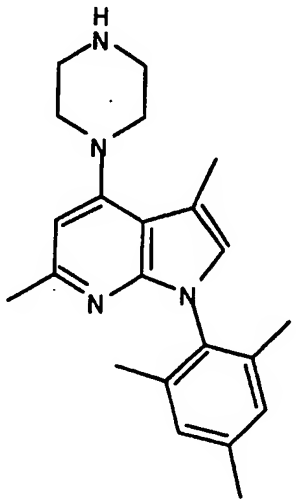
Example 4

A. 4-Chloro-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine



Dissolve tert-butylnitrite (0.65 g) in acetonitrile (10 mL) and add copper(II)chloride (0.68 g). Then 4-amino-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine (1.33 g) is added portionwise to the greenish-brown solution and the mixture is stirred for 12 hours. The acetonitrile is removed by evaporation and the residue is partitioned between water and dichloromethane. The aqueous layer is extracted with more dichloromethane and the combined extract is washed with water, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated.

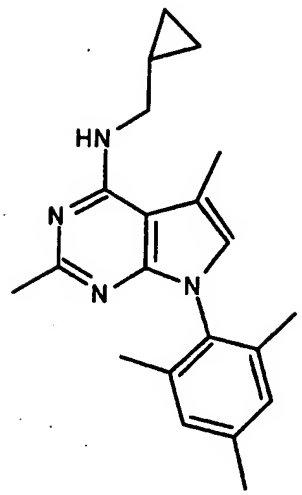
B. 4-Piperazinyl-3,6-dimethyl-1-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl) pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine (Compound 12)



Combine the compound from Example 4A (200 mg) and piperazine (0.58 g) in N-methylpyrrolidinone (2 mL) and heat the solution to 120°C for 12 hours. Pour mixture into water and extract with ethyl acetate. Wash extract with aqueous ammonium chloride then water. Dry extract over sodium sulfate, filter and concentrate.

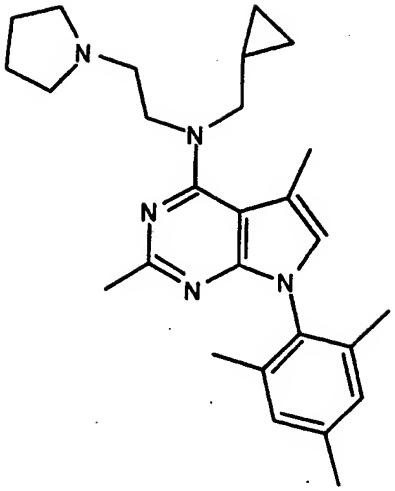
Example 5

A. 4-(N-Cyclopropylmethyl)amino-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,2-e]pyrimidine



A mixture containing 4-chloro-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,2-e]pyrimidine (450 mg), cyclopropylmethylamine hydrochloride (800 mg) and triethylamine (1.3 mL) in N-methylpyrrolidinone (3 mL) is heated to 110°C in a sealed tube for 4 hours. Dilute mixture with ethyl acetate and wash with water, aqueous ammonium chloride and brine. Dry over sodium sulfate, filter and concentrate to give a tan colored solid: MS 335 (M+H).

B. 4-(N-(2-Pyrrolidinyl)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)-amino-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,2-e]pyrimidine (Compound 13)



To a solution of the compound from Example 5A (130 mg) in N,N-dimethylformamide (1 mL) at 0°C, under a blanket of nitrogen, is added sodium hydride (60%, 70 mg). After stirring the solution for 0.5 hours, 2-dimethylaminoethyl chloride hydrochloride (135 mg) is added. The mixture is then heated to 40°C for 2 hours, then quenched with ice and water. Dilute with ethyl acetate and wash with water, brine, dry over sodium sulfate, filter and concentrate. Purify by preparative TLC using 10% methanol and 0.5% ammonium hydroxide in dichloromethane as eluent to obtain 100 mg of product: MS 432 (M+H).

Example 6

The following compounds are prepared essentially according to the procedures set forth in Example 5 and/or Schemes I, II, and III.

a) 4-(N-(2-Methylamino)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,2-e]pyrimidine (Compound 14)

b) 4-(N-(2-Dimethylamino)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,2-e]pyrimidine (Compound 15)

c) 4-(N-(2-Ethylmethylamino)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)-amino-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,2-e]pyrimidine (Compound 16)

d) 4-(N-(2-Ethylamino)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,2-e]pyrimidine (Compound 17)

e) 4-(N-(2-Diethylamino)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,2-e]pyrimidine (Compound 18)

f) 4-(N-(2-Piperidinyl)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,2-e]pyrimidine (Compound 19)

g) 4-(N-(2-Morpholinyl)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,2-e]pyrimidine (Compound 20)

h) 4-(N-(2-Piperazinyl)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,2-e]pyrimidine (Compound 21)

i) 4-(N-(2-(4-Methylpiperazinyl))ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino-2,5-dimethyl-7-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)pyrrolo[3,2-e]pyrimidine (Compound 22)

Example 7

The pharmaceutical utility of compounds of this invention are indicated by the following assays for human CRF_1 receptor activity.

Assay for Recombinant Human CRF_1 Receptor Binding Activity

CRF receptor binding is performed using a modified version of the assay described by Grigoriadis and De Souza (*Methods in Neurosciences*, Vol. 5, 1991). Membrane pellets containing CRF receptors are re-suspended in 50mM Tris buffer pH 7.7 containing 10 mM $MgCl_2$ and 2 mM EDTA and centrifuged for 10 minutes at 48000g. Membranes are washed again and brought to a final concentration of 1500mg/ml in binding buffer (Tris buffer above with 0.1 % BSA, 15 mM bacitracin and 0.01 mg/mL

aprotinin.). For the binding assay, 100 mL of the membrane preparation is added to 96 well microtube plates containing 100 mL of ^{125}I-CRF (SA 2200 Ci/mmol, final concentration of 100 pM) and 50 mL of drug. Binding is carried out at room temperature for 2 hours. Plates are then harvested on a Brandel 96 well cell harvester and filters are counted for gamma emissions on a Wallac 1205 Betaplate liquid scintillation counter. Non specific binding is defined by 1 mM cold CRF. IC_{50} values are calculated with the non-linear curve fitting program RS/1 (BBN Software Products Corp., Cambridge, MA). The binding affinity for the compounds of Formula I expressed as IC_{50} value, generally ranges from about 0.5 nanomolar to about 10 micromolar.

Alternatively, the binding activity of the compounds of formula I to the human CRF_1 receptor can be measured as follows:

Assay for Human CRF Receptor Binding Activity in IMR32 cells

[^{125}I]Sauvagine Binding to CRF_1 Receptors Endogenously Expressed in IMR-32 Cells: IMR-32 human neuroblastoma cells are grown to 80% confluence in EMEM containing Earle's Balanced Salts and 2 mM l-glutamine with 10% FBS, 25 mM HEPES, 1 mM Sodium Pyruvate, and nonessential amino acids. At this time, flasks of cells are treated with 2.5 μM 5-bromo-2'-deoxyuridine (Br-dU) for 10 days. Media is changed every 3-4 days across

the 10 day period. Cells are harvested using No-Zyme (JRH Biosciences) and rinsed with PBS. For membrane preparation, cells are homogenized in wash buffer (50 mM Tris HCl, 10 mM $MgCl_2$, 2 mM EGTA, pH 7.4) and centrifuged at 48,000 x g for 10 minutes at 4°C. Pellets are re-suspended, homogenized and centrifuged two additional times. The receptor binding assay is performed using assay buffer (50 mM Tris HCl, 10 mM $MgCl_2$, 2 mM EGTA, pH 7.4, 0.1% BSA, 0.1 mM bacitracin (22.0mg/100 mL)), 150 μg protein/tube, and [^{125}I]Sauvagine (NEN; 100 pM for competition analysis and 10 pM-1 nM for saturation analysis) to yield a final volume of 200 uL. Nonspecific binding is defined using 2 μM r/h CRF or 9-41 alpha-helical CRF. Cells are incubated for 2 hours at room temperature. The assay is terminated by rapid vacuum filtration (Tomtec: Deepwell 3) through GFC filters pre-soaked in 1% PEI using ice-cold 50 mM Tris HCl and dry thoroughly by air. Specific Binding: 70-80%; Kd (nM): 0.30 nM; Bmax (fmole/mg protein): 40-50. IC_{50} values are calculated with the non-linear curve fitting program RS/1 (BBN Software Products Corp., Cambridge, MA).

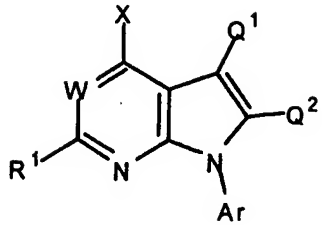
The binding affinity for the compounds of Formula I expressed as IC_{50} value, generally ranges from about 0.5 nanomolar to about 10 micromolar.

The invention and the manner and process of making and using it, are now described in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which

it pertains, to make and use the same. It is to be understood that the foregoing describes preferred embodiments of the present invention and that modifications may be made therein without departing from the spirit or scope of the present invention as set forth in the claims. To particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter regarded as invention, the following claims conclude this specification.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound of the formula:



or the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof wherein

wherein

Ar is phenyl, 1- or 2-naphthyl, 2-, 3-, or 4-pyridyl, 2-, 4- or 5-pyrimidinyl, optionally mono-, di-, or tri-substituted with halogen, trifluoromethyl, hydroxy, amino, lower alkylamino, lower dialkylamino, carboxamido, lower alkylcarboxamido, N,N-lower dialkylcarboxamido, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, with the proviso that at least one of the positions ortho or para to the point of attachment of Ar to the tricyclic ring system is substituted;

R^1 is hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl, lower alkyl, or (C_1-C_6 alkyl)-G^1-R^2 where G^1 is oxygen or sulfur and R^2 is hydrogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl;

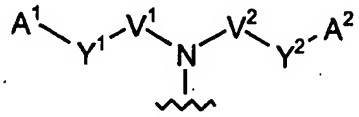
W is N or C-R^3 where R^3 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

Q^1 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, halogen, lower alkoxy, amino, methylamino, dimethylamino, hydroxymethyl, or SO_n(C_1-C_4 alkyl) where n is 0, 1 or 2, cyano, hydroxy, -C(O)(C_1-C_4

alkyl), -CHO, $-CO_2(C_1-C_4$ alkyl), $-CO_2(C_1-C_4$ alkenyl), or $-CO_2(C_1-C_4$ alkynyl);

Q^2 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, halogen, hydroxymethyl, methoxymethyl, or lower alkoxy;

X is



(i) wherein

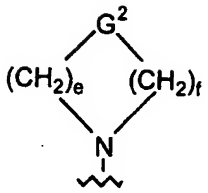
V^1 and V^2 are CH_2, CO, CS, SO_2 or CH(lower alkyl), with the proviso that both V^1 and V^2 cannot both be CO, CS or SO_2;

Y^1 and Y^2 independently represent a bond or lower alkylene;

A^1 is NR^4R^5 wherein R^4 and R^5 are independently hydrogen or a lower alkyl group which optionally forms a heterocycloalkyl group with Y^1;

lower alkanoyl, lower alkylsulfonyl, with the proviso that R^4 and R^5 cannot both be alkanoyl or alkylsulfonyl; or

NR^4R^5 taken together form a C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl or a group of the formula:



wherein e and f are independently 1, 2 or 3 and the sum of e and f is at least 3; and

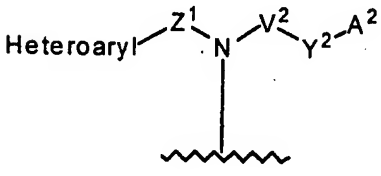
G^2 is

NR^6 wherein R^6 is hydrogen or lower alkyl, or

$CH(C_0\text{-}C_6$ alkylene)$\text{-}G^3\text{-}R^7$ wherein G^3 is CONH, CONH(lower alkyl), NH, NH(lower alkyl) and R^7 is hydrogen or lower alkyl; or

$CONH_2$, $CO[N(\text{lower alkyl})R^8]$ wherein R^8 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

A^2 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, $(C_1\text{-}C_6$ alkylene$)\text{-}G^4\text{-}R^9$ wherein G^4 is oxygen or sulfur and R^9 is hydrogen, trifluoromethyl or lower alkyl;



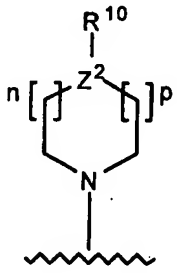
(ii)

wherein heteroaryl is 2-, 3- or 4-pyridyl, 2-, 4- or 5-pyrimidinyl, 1-, 2- or 4-imidazolyl, 2-, 4-, or 5-oxazolyl, 2-, 4-, or 5-thiazolyl, 1-, 3- or 4-

pyrazolyl, 1-, 3- or 4-triazolyl, 2-pyrazinyl, or 1-, 2- or 5-tetrazolyl, each of which is optionally mono- or disubstituted with halogen, trifluoromethyl, amino, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, with the proviso that tetrazolyl can have at most one substituent;

Z^1 is lower alkyl; and

V^2, Y^2 and A^2 are as defined above;

(iii) 

where

Z^2 is carbon or nitrogen;

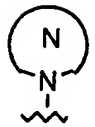
where

when Z^2 is CH, n is 0, 1, 2 or 3 and p is 1, 2, or 3, R^{10} is carboxamido, or (lower alkylene)-G^5-R^{11} wherein G^5 is NH, NH(lower alkyl) and R^{11} is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

when Z^2 is carbon, n is 1 or 2 and p is 1 or 2, R^{10} is amino; or

when Z^2 is nitrogen, n is 1 or 2 and p is 1 or 2, R^{10} is hydrogen; or

(iv) a nitrogen heterocycle of the formula:



wherein the N-ring represents triazolyl, tetrazolyl, imidazolyl, or pyrazolyl, each of which is optionally substituted with amino, trifluoromethyl, carboxamido, or (lower alkylene)-G^6-R^{12} wherein G^6 is NH, NH(lower alkyl) and R^{12} is hydrogen or lower alkyl.

2. A compound according to Claim 1, wherein W is CH and Q^1 and Q^2 are independently hydrogen, methyl, or ethyl.

3. A compound according to Claim 1, wherein W is N and Q^1 and Q^2 are independently methyl or ethyl.

4. A compound according to Claim 1, wherein W is N, Q^1 is methyl, Q^2 is hydrogen or methyl, R^1 is methyl, Ar is 2,4,6-trimethylphenyl, and X is (N-(2-pyrrolidinyl)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino or (N-(2-dimethylamino)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino.

5. A compound according to Claim 1, wherein W is CH, Q^1 is methyl, Q^2 is hydrogen or methyl, R^1 is methyl, Ar is 2,4,6-trimethylphenyl, and X is (N-(2-pyrrolidinyl)ethyl-N-

cyclopropylmethyl)amino or (N-(2-dimethylamino)ethyl-N-cyclopropylmethyl)amino.

6. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Claim 1.

7. A method for the treatment or prevention of physiological disorders associated with an excess of CRF, which method comprises administration to a patient in need thereof a CRF-reducing amount of a compound according to Claim 1.

8. A method of treating affective disorder, anxiety, depression, headache, irritable bowel syndrome, post-traumatic stress disorder, supranuclear palsy, immune suppression, Alzheimer's disease, gastrointestinal diseases, anorexia nervosa or other feeding disorder, drug addiction, drug or alcohol withdrawal symptoms, inflammatory diseases, cardiovascular or heart-related diseases, fertility problems, human immunodeficiency virus infections, hemorrhagic stress, obesity, infertility, head and spinal cord traumas, epilepsy, stroke, ulcers, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, hypoglycemia or a disorder the treatment of which can be effected or facilitated by antagonizing CRF, including but not limited to disorders induced or facilitated by CRF, in mammals,

comprising: administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Claim 1.

9. The use of a compound for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of affective disorder, anxiety, depression, headache, irritable bowel syndrome, post-traumatic stress disorder, supranuclear palsy, immune suppression, Alzheimer's disease, gastrointestinal diseases, anorexia nervosa or other feeding disorder, drug addiction, drug or alcohol withdrawal symptoms, inflammatory diseases, cardiovascular or heart-related diseases, fertility problems, human immunodeficiency virus infections, hemorrhagic stress, obesity, infertility, head and spinal cord traumas, epilepsy, stroke, ulcers, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, hypoglycemia or a disorder the treatment of which can be effected or facilitated by antagonizing CRF, including but not limited to disorders induced or facilitated by CRF, in mammals, comprising administering to the mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of Claim 1.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int tional Application No
PCT/US 99/07253

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C07D471/04 C07D487/04 A61K31/435 //(C07D471/04,221:00, 209:00),(C07D487/04,239:00,209:00)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 C07D A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X Y	WO 95 10506 A (DU PONT MERCK PHARMA) 20 April 1995 (1995-04-20) see tables 8,10,12,13,14	1-3,6-9 4,5
X,Y	WO 94 13676 A (PFIZER ;CHEN YUHPYNG L (US)) 23 June 1994 (1994-06-23) claim 1	1-9
X,Y	WO 95 34563 A (PFIZER ;CHEN YUHPYNG L (US)) 21 December 1995 (1995-12-21) claim 1	1-9
X,Y	EP 0 691 128 A (PFIZER) 10 January 1996 (1996-01-10) page 8	1-9

-/--

[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

[X] Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
19 July 1999	30/07/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Steendijk, M

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1992)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inte onal Application No
PCT/US 99/07253

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication,where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X,Y	EP 0 773 023 A (PFIZER) 14 May 1997 (1997-05-14) see page 2, formula II	1-9
A	YUHPYNG ET AL.: "Synthesis and oral efficacy of .." J.MED.CHEM., vol. 40, 1997, pages 1749-1754, XP002109524 page 1750; table 1	1-9
P,X	CHORVAT ET AL.: "Synthesis, corticotropin-releasing factor receptor binding affinity ..." J.MED.CHEM., vol. 42, 1999, XP002109525 page 841; table 4	1-9
P,X	WO 98 45295 A (HORVATH RAYMOND F ;NEUROGEN CORP (US); HUTCHINSON ALAN (US)) 15 October 1998 (1998-10-15) claim 1	1-9

2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Inte ional Application No
PCT/US 99/07253

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9510506 A	20-04-1995	AU 692484 B	11-06-1998
		AU 8012294 A	04-05-1995
		BR 9407799 A	06-05-1997
		CA 2174080 A	20-04-1995
		CN 1142817 A	12-02-1997
		CZ 9601014 A	13-11-1996
		EP 0723533 A	31-07-1996
		FI 961599 A	07-06-1996
		HR 940664 A	31-12-1996
		HU 74464 A	30-12-1996
		JP 9504520 T	06-05-1997
		NO 961425 A	12-06-1996
		NZ 274978 A	27-04-1998
		PL 313973 A	05-08-1996
		SK 47096 A	01-10-1996
		ZA 9407921 A	11-04-1996
WO 9413676 A	23-06-1994	AT 177101 T	15-03-1999
		AU 690090 B	23-04-1998
		AU 5666494 A	04-07-1994
		CA 2150016 A	23-06-1994
		CN 1097758 A,B	25-01-1995
		CZ 9501584 A	17-01-1996
		DE 69323768 D	08-04-1999
		DE 69323768 T	01-07-1999
		EP 0674641 A	04-10-1995
		ES 2128544 T	16-05-1999
		FI 935585 A	18-06-1994
		HU 70505 A	30-10-1995
		JP 7509726 T	26-10-1995
		NO 952398 A	16-06-1995
		NZ 258690 A	29-01-1997
		PL 309357 A	02-10-1995
		ZA 9309271 A	12-06-1995
WO 9534563 A	21-12-1995	AU 687196 B	19-02-1998
		AU 2350595 A	05-01-1996
		BR 9502707 A	04-06-1996
		CA 2192820 A	21-12-1995
		CN 1150803 A	28-05-1997
		CZ 9603670 A	15-10-1997
		EP 0765327 A	02-04-1997
		FI 965022 A	13-12-1996
		HU 75776 A	28-05-1997
		JP 9507855 T	12-08-1997
		NO 965378 A	13-12-1996
		NZ 284846 A	23-12-1998
		PL 317705 A	28-04-1997
		ZA 9504679 A	09-12-1996
EP 0691128 A	10-01-1996	US 5646152 A	08-07-1997
		AU 701963 B	11-02-1999
		AU 2169195 A	21-12-1995
		CA 2151674 A	16-12-1995
		CZ 9501537 A	17-01-1996
		HU 71602 A	29-01-1996
		JP 8003041 A	09-01-1996
		NZ 272357 A	24-06-1997

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Inte ional Application No
PCT/US 99/07253

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0691128 A		ZA 9504921 A	17-12-1996
EP 0773023 A	14-05-1997	CA 2189830 A	09-05-1997
		JP 9132528 A	20-05-1997
WO 9845295 A	15-10-1998	AU 2622797 A	29-10-1998